

local Burbridge, Curtis, Rosecrans, Schenck and Sherman.

The Government furnishes only articles of clothing and the regular commissary stores, and of course the prisoners may forward to Col. John E. Mulford, at Fort Monroe, any of the following articles at their expense: Coats, underclothes, suspenders, breeches, buttons, sewing kit, pocket knives, sieved pulse, postage stamps, pipes, straws, pants, socks, shoes, looking-glasses, combs, tape, pins and needles, paper, lead pencils, tobacco, snuff, family soap, vests, hats, handkerchiefs, towels, clothes, brooms, thread, scissors, envelopes, pen-knives, cigar, sugar, butter, lard, bolts, eggs, ham, sausages, pepper, salt, fish pickles, dried fruit, apples, crockery, smoked corn, meat, mustard, crackers, sausages, lemons, matches, glassware, beef tongue, nutmeg, table salt, cheese, vegetables, nuts, yeast powder, turnips, meat, salt and fish in cans.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Senate in its executive session to-day confirms the nomination of Charles A. Dana to be Assistant Secretary of War, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peter H. Watson.

TRIAL OF MR. OSBORN.

Mr. Osborn, the newspaper correspondent arrested in New York on charge of publishing contraband information of value to the Rebels in relation to the late expedition against Wilmington, was brought out to-day before Gen. Doubleday's Military Commission. Osborn asked an extension of time in order to procure counsel and witnesses, which was granted him, and the case set for Wednesday, unless he signifies his desire to have it adjourned. When brought before the court to-day he said he had no objection to the information being published, but assigned as a reason for so doing that he was under the impression that other correspondents intended giving the news. Doubleday however to tell whence he received his information.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

From a report of the Provost-Marshal-General presented to Congress this afternoon it appears that there were 67,000 naval enlistments from the 1st of April, 1861, till February 28, 1865, all of which were credited to the quota of the several States in which the enlisted men are placed.

THE BAY AND LAKE MICHIGAN CANAL.

A delegation arrived here to-day to secure an appropriation by Congress for the construction of a canal to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan.

Fire in the Smithsonian Institution — A Large Portion of the Edifice Burned.

Sunday's Indian Pictures Lost.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

This afternoon about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Smithsonian Institute building in the left above the picture gallery, between the ceiling and the roof, caused, it is believed, by a defective pipe. The ceiling soon fell in, and in a few moments the galleries were one sheet of flame. The fire, as it mounted the central tower and burst forth in full violence from the main roof, was magnificently grand, and a curious spectacle was presented by the steadiness of the revolutions of the anemometer or wind register surrounding the tower, while the fierce flames were ravenously mounting to its destruction.

The windows of the picture gallery soon burst out, disclosing the shell of the room. There were some two hundred of Stanley's pictures here; he had negotiated for their sale to the Michigan University. Only five or six of them were saved. The loss is very serious, including the lecture-room, the philosophical instrument apartment and most of the valuable instruments. The offices in the towers and the originals of the private records and archives of the institution were destroyed. The top of the principal tower and several of the battlements fell.

The conflagration was nearly altogether confined to the main building, and above the first story, the latter containing the Museum, which was damaged more by water than by fire. The wings and corridors were not much injured. The large library in the west wing was not damaged. The furniture of Prof. Henry and other property was injured by hasty removal. The fall of most of the building was not yet ascertained. A strong military guard was in attendance. Great difficulty was experienced at first in getting water. At no time could the steam fire-engines have full play upon the flames, and it was late in the evening before they were under full control.

ENTR'G GOVERNMENT FROM MEXICO.

Ex-Senator Gwin Created a Duke by Maximilian — Senator, Senator, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California Ceded to Napoleon — Gwin Appointed Viceroy — Capt. Beauregard his Private Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

Letters from Mazatlan to the 14th inst., announce the arrival there of Capt. Beauregard, a brother of Maj.-Gen. Beauregard, of the Confederate States, in the capacity of private Secretary to Wm. M. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California.

Capt. Beauregard reports that Mr. Gwin has been created a Duke by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and that Senator, Senator, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon by the Mexican Government, in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexico, and that Mr. Gwin has been appointed viceroy over those States and will soon enter upon the duties of his office.

This story is not believed further than that Mr. Gwin has obtained certain grants of land and is authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The Imperial forces appear to be gradually acquiring possession of the country in spite of the occasional success of the Confederates.

Much feeling exists against the Americans on the part of the Imperialists, and at Mazatlan they are harshly spoken of by the Imperial organ.

Many Americans, in consequence of their treatment, are returning to California, who intended to stay in Mexico.

There were thirteen persons lost in the wreck of the Sir John Franklin. The bodies of only six were recovered.

Arrived steamer Pacific from Oregon and British Columbia with \$116,000 gold.

The Case of Burley the Slave.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The trial of Burley the slave, who was captured in Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital stock.....	\$15,820,000
Lands and buildings.....	20,169,000
Specie.....	2,767,000
Due from other banks.....	5,445,000
Due to other banks.....	2,941,000
Deposits.....	16,055,000
Circulation.....	7,126,000

Mr. Gwin on the Rebellion and Slavery.

At a supper given by the members of the Kentucky Legislature, at Frankfort, to Mr. Gwin, that gentleman defined his position as follows:

I went as a representative from Kentucky to the Peace Convention, and warned them that this war would prove the most disastrous that ever took place. I believe the Union will be restored. I believe that when we strike down the arms of the South we will find there many true friends. I have always been a Union man. When I go to Congress it will be as the representative of the Union men of this State. We are Union men who saved Kentucky from a secession party.

Some thought we should, and they would be led by a few who wanted to extricate us at sessions sent to the peace. Both sides agreed for further time to participate, and other facts, and further hearing was arranged for two weeks.

The Assembly to-night was engrossed in the consideration of the State Bounty Bill. No progress was made.

The Canada Not at Boston.

DOVER, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

There were no signs of the Royal Mail steamship Canada from the lower station at 7 p.m.

Boston Bank Statement.

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TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The trial of Burley the slave case occupied all day. The decision will be given on Friday morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

In Parliament to-day, Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister, brought down a message from his Excellency the Governor-General, transmitting the estimates for the current year, in which is included some \$50,000 in aid, to make good the money improperly surrendered in a case of the St. Albans raiders, and claimed by the Government of the United States under the Extraterritorial Treaty.

The Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The State Convention yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, adopted a bill of Rights, of which the following are the principal features:

Sections 12 and 13 define in what manner religious corporations can be established in the State, and how gifts and sales of lands can be made to ministers and religious denominations.

Section 14 declares that all elections shall be free and open.

Section 15 provides that courts of justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedies afforded for every injury to property or character.

Section 16 provides that no property shall be taken of the public without just compensation.

Section 17 provides that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Section 18 defines the rights of persons before the Courts.

Section 22 declares that the writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion.

Section 23 provides that persons shall be protected against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Sections 25 and 26 refer to treason against the State and Federal Constitution.

The New-Jersey Legislative Dead Lock.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The House of Assembly has not yet organized.

They met yesterday morning and afternoon to adjourn.

No propositions were made or voted taken, further services were required, and have resolved, as they have 20 times to do Democratic votes to proceed to elect a speaker.

The other side contend that 31 votes are required to make a quorum.

Some propose to make a case for decision in the Supreme Court, and let them settle it.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON'S LECTURE POST-FORUM. — There was a small audience at Cooper Institute, having an expectation of the lecture from Wm. Lloyd Garrison on the subject of "National Reconciliation and Redemption," but, after considerable delay, the Rev. Henry W. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, under whose auspices the lecture had been announced, arose and announced that Mr. Garrison had signified from unavoidable causes his inability to lecture upon the occasion as he had promised, and mentioning Mr. George Thompson as his substitute, the meeting was universally adopted. They are now to be held at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at No. 473 Broadway. — [N. Y. Times.]

(Advertisement.)

THE NEW SENSATION.—MINE DEMOREST is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the male sex for the valuable invention of the Imperial Dress Elevator, by which a great saving of expensive dresses will be effected, and we no longer shocked by seeing rich material doing the work of scavengers. These elevators, we trust, will be universally adopted. They are sold for 75 cents each at No. 473 Broadway. — [N. Y. Times.]

(Advertisement.)

HEIMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties and immediate in its action.

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BLACK—On Monday the 21st inst., at her residence, No. 71 East Seventeenth-st., Anna, daughter of the late John Black, of Green Point, will be married to the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of the First Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock. The bridegroom is a son of the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Green Point, and the bride is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Green Point.

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